

COMMUNICATIONS SITE TENANT/CUSTOMER INVENTORY
CERTIFICATION OF FACILITY OWNER OR MANAGER

(as required by 43 CFR 2806.31(c) and clause III.A., Form 2800-18)

Name of Communication Site: _____

Name of Facility Owner or Manager: _____

Lease Authorization Number: _____

Do you, as the owner of this communications facility, operate any communications equipment in this facility? _____

If yes, what is your type of use (category) ? _____

List all occupants (users with a formal or informal agreement to lease space) of your facility on **September 30** of this year. Include occupants in your facility that may have a contractual agreement with someone other than you.

Common carrier microwave must be shown as a tenant use when the facility is utilized as a relay point for cellular or PCS.

OCCUPANT (Commercial Name)	TYPE OF USE (Category)*	CUSTOMER or TENANT**

* See attached category descriptions.

** "Customers" are individuals, businesses, organizations, or agencies that pay a facility owner or tenant for communications services and does not resell communication services to others. "Tenants" are communications users that rent space in a facility and operate equipment for the purpose of reselling communications services to others.

NOTICE: The undersigned understands that it is a crime for any person to knowingly and willfully make false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements to matters under the jurisdiction of the United States Government (18 U.S.C. 1001).

**I certify that to the best of my knowledge the information provided above is true, correct, and complete.
I acknowledge that inaccurate reporting of use may lead to the termination of my lease.**

Signature: _____ Date: _____

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0596-0082.

This information is needed by the BLM to evaluate requests to use public lands and manage those lands to protect natural resources, administer the use, and ensure public health and safety. This information is required to obtain or retain a benefit. The authority for that requirement is provided by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which authorizes the Secretary of Interior to promulgate rules and regulations for authorizing and managing public lands. This statute authorizes the Secretary of Interior to issue authorizations for the use and occupancy of public lands administered by BLM. The Secretary of Interior's regulations at 43 CFR 2800 establish procedures for issuing those authorizations.

The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) govern the confidentiality to be provided for information received by the BLM. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for review instruction, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

Description of Communications Site Uses

Broadcast Uses

AM and FM Radio Broadcast. This category includes facilities licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) that broadcast AM and FM audio signals for general public reception and the communications equipment directly related to the operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the use. Users include radio stations that generate revenues from commercial advertising and public radio stations whose revenues are supported by subscriptions, grants, and donations. Broadcast areas often overlap State boundaries. This category of use relates only to primary transmitters and not to any rebroadcast systems such as translators, microwave relays serving broadcast translators, or holders licensed by the FCC as low power FM radio.

Broadcast Translator, Low Power Television, and Low Power FM Radio. This category of use consists of FCC-licensed translators, low power television (LPTV), low power FM radio (LPFM), and communications equipment directly related to the operation, maintenance, or monitoring of that use. Microwave facilities used in conjunction with the systems are included in this category. Broadcast translators receive a television or FM radio broadcast signal and rebroadcast it on a different channel or frequency for local reception. In some cases the translator relays the signal to another amplifier or translator. LPTV and LPFM radio stations are broadcast translators that originate programming. This category of use includes translators associated with a public telecommunications service.

Cable Television. This category includes FCC-licensed facilities that transmit video programming to multiple subscribers in a community over a wired or wireless network, and the communications equipment directly related to the operation, maintenance, or monitoring of the use. These systems normally operate as a commercial entity within an authorized franchise area. This category does not include rebroadcast devices or personal or internal antenna systems, such as private systems serving hotels or residences.

Television Broadcast. This category includes facilities licensed by the FCC that broadcast UHF and VHF audio and video signals for general public reception and the communications equipment directly related to the operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the use. Users include television stations (major and independent networks) that generate income through commercial advertisement and public television stations whose operations are supported by subscriptions, grants, and donations. Broadcast areas may overlap State boundaries. This category of use relates only to primary transmitters and not to any rebroadcast systems such as translators, transmitting devices such as microwave relays serving broadcast translators, or holders licensed by the FCC as low power television (LPTV).

Non-Broadcast Uses

Cellular Telephone and Personal Communications Services (PCS). Cellular telephone and PCS include holders of FCC-licensed systems and related technologies for mobile communications that use a blend of radio and telephone switching technology to provide public switched network services for fixed and mobile users within a geographic area. These systems consist of cell sites containing transmitting and receiving antennas, cellular base station radio, telephone equipment, and includes microwave communications equipment only if the microwave is utilized solely as back haul for that cellular use. It also includes communications equipment directly related to the maintenance and monitoring of the use. The following uses may be called Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) in an FCC license; however, for BLM rent determination purposes these are considered Cellular/PCS uses (see 43 CFR 2801.5): (1) Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio (ESMR), (2) Improved Mobile Telephone Service (IMTS), (3) Air-to-Ground, (4) Offshore Radio Telephone Service, (5) Cell Site Extender, (6) Local Multipoint Distribution Service, and (7) Personal Communication Service (PCS).

Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS). This category of use includes FCC-licensed users providing mobile radio communications service to individual customers and the communications equipment directly related to the operation, maintenance, or monitoring of the use. Examples of mobile

radio systems in this category are two-way voice and paging services such as community repeaters, trunked radio (specialized mobile radio), two-way radio dispatch, public switched network (telephone/data) interconnect service, and microwave communications link equipment. Some FCC-designated CMRS uses are considered Cellular Telephone/PCS uses for rent determination purposes – see the description of the Cellular Telephone/PCS category. When multiple CMRS systems are operated by the same entity in the same facility, each must be included in the inventory and will be used to determine the appropriate fee.

Facility Manager. A facility manager does not directly provide communications services and does not hold an FCC license to operate communications equipment. A facility manager owns a communications facility on National Forest System lands and has a special use authorization to lease building, tower, and related facility space as part of the business enterprise.

Local Exchange Network. This use refers to a radio service that provides basic telephone service, primarily to rural communities.

Microwave. This use includes holders of FCC-licensed facilities used for long-line intrastate and interstate public telephone (including relay of cellular traffic from other cellular sites), television, information, and data transmissions, or used by pipeline and power companies, railroads, and land resource management companies in support of the holder's primary business. Also included is communications equipment directly related to the operation, maintenance, or monitoring of the use, such as mobile radio service. When a portion of the microwave bandwidth is used commercially, a separate microwave use shall be inventoried for fee calculation purposes.

Other Communications Uses. This category of use includes holders of FCC-licensed private communications uses such as amateur radio; personal/private receive-only antennas designed for the reception of electronic signals to serve private homes; natural resource and environmental monitoring equipment used by weather stations, seismic stations, and snow measurement courses; and other small, low-power devices used to monitor or control remote activities. These facilities are personally owned and not operated for profit. Several federal agencies utilize the category of navigational equipment for electronic signaling for aviation or marine navigation. For example the FAA, US Navy, and Air Force utilize several technologies such as VORTAC and other air traffic control systems. Astronomy stations can be classified under this category.

Radar and Doppler, though not technically “communications uses” will be found at communications sites and due to the necessity for the scanning field to be free of obstructions, may govern the installation of other communications site facilities. For inventory and rent calculation, determine the communication use category according the method used to transmit data from the site. For example, if a television station operates a weather Doppler facility and transmits from the site via microwave, then the communication site use would be industrial microwave.

Passive Reflector. Passive reflectors include various types of non-powered reflector devices used to bend or ricochet electronic signals between active relay stations or between an active relay station and a terminal. A passive reflector commonly serves a microwave communications system. The reflector requires point-to-point line-of-sight with the connecting relay stations, but does not require electric power. Maintenance is minimal; reflectors seldom require site visits for maintenance or monitoring.

Private Mobile Radio Service (PMRS). This use category includes holders of FCC-licensed private mobile radio systems primarily used by a single entity for the purpose of mobile internal communications and the communications equipment directly related to the operation, maintenance, or monitoring of the use. The communications service is not sold to others and is limited to the user. Services generally include local internal radio dispatch for municipalities, utilities, and non-communications businesses, private paging services, and ancillary microwave communications equipment for the control of the mobile facilities.

Wireless Internet Service Provider (ISP). These uses may or may not be in FCC-licensed bands. An ISP utilizes wireless technology to connect subscription users to the internet. The ISP as a

facility owner or as a tenant is a microwave use for fee determination purposes. A customer of an ISP who has a communications facility on National Forest System lands to receive and transmit an ISP signal would be considered a PMRS use for rental determination purposes. This category includes WiFi and WiMax uses (see also Microwave use).

Wi-Fi is used for mobile devices and LANs, and often used for Internet. It enables a person with a wireless-enabled computer or personal digital assistant (PDA) to connect to the Internet when in proximity of an access point. The geographical region covered by one or several access points is called a hotspot. Wi-Fi range is very limited, normally measured in feet.

WiMAX is an acronym that stands for **W**orldwide **I**nteroperability for **M**icrowave **A**ccess, a certification mark for products that pass conformity and interoperability tests for the IEEE 802.16 standards. WiMAX is a standards-based wireless technology that provides high-throughput broadband connections over long distances. WiMAX can be used for a number of applications, including "last mile" broadband connections, hotspots and cellular backhaul, and high-speed enterprise connectivity for business. WiMAX range is normally limited to less than five miles.